IDENTITY OF BLUEBEARD. BRETON PEASANTS AT LEAST HAVE

NO DOUBTS ABOUT IT. More About the Wicked Gilles de Retr-Traditions Current in Brittany About Him-His Chateau of Tiffauges and its

Secret Passages - Variations of the Stery. "Bluebeard" was one of the original "Mother Goose Tales", which were written by M. Charles Perrault of Paris, Chief of Public Works under Colbert, Minister of Louis XIV. They were published in 1697. There were ten in all. "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Fairles," "Bluebeard," "The Sleeping Beauty," "Puss in Boots," "Cin-"Requet a la Houppe," "Hop o'er my Thumb," "The Adroit Princess" and the "Ass's There were afterward others in verse and translated fable. It has been asserted that Perrault's story of "Bluebeard" was founded on the life of Gilles de Retz (then Rais) of Brittany, who was tried, convicted and executed at Nantes in the year 1440. The record of the trial, in Latin, is among the archives of the department of Loire-Inferieure at Nantes The history of this monster has been written lately by Thomas Wilson, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institution (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899), who gathered the material while United States Consul at Nantes, and THE SEX has published a summary of his book.

There are substantial differences between the history of Gilles de Hetz and the story of Bluebeard, as reported by Perrault, which will be ap perent in the reading, and doubts have been expressed as to the identity of 'Bluebeard' with Gilles de Retz. Some of the English critics believe Henry VIII. to have served Perrault as prototype of "Bluebeard," but this probably has no other foundation than the coincidence in the number of their wives. There are other legends, even in Brittany, which it is argued, furnished Perrault with the original idea of the tale of "Blueheard " A story is told in the "Grandes Chroniques" of Alain Bouchard (Nantes: 1531, p. 52)

"Comor [Cormor or Cormorus], a Breton king of the sixth century, had lost by death several wives, and his own instrumentality or cognizance was charged. Guerok, the Count of Flanders had a beautiful daughter, Triphima. Comor demanded her in marriage, which, in view of the fatality that had overtaken his former wives, was refused by both father and daughter. In view of his pressing suit they came to an agree-ment through the intervention of St. Gildas, that they might be married, but upon demand of either father or wife, she should be returned to her father's house 'saine of franche'. The indy discovered that he had killed his wives as soon as they became enceinte, and fearing her own death, she fled to her father. But her husband pursued and overtook her in a wood, and decapitated her. On the request of her father, St. Gildas made application and procured her canonization as St. Triphima."

Lobineau C'History of Bretagne," Vol. II., p. 75). and in the "Histoire des Saintes de la Bretagne Armorique" (Rennes, 1660, fol., p. 16). A piece of evidence bearing on this story and the id-nuty of Bluebeard was the discovery in 1850 of certain frescoes on the ceiling of the little chapel of St. Nicholas, near Bieury, in the Department of Morbihan. The report in the Echo of Morbihan (Jan. 19, 1850), and the Buttetin Archeologique Vol. II., p. 135), describes these frescoes. They are attributed to Saint Triphims and accord with the incidents recounted in the life of Bluebeard. In the first compartment or panel of the frescoes the lady's marriage with a liteton lord is represented; the second shows him in the act of giving his wife a small key on leaving his chateau. panels follow in due order, showing her entry into the forbidden cabinet, where are to be seen seven women, the former wives of her husband. hanging dead; then the return of her husband. and his threatening interrogation. The last panel shows the wife at prayer, calling to her mister, who is seated at a small window; and fin ally the husband in the act of hanging his wife, when the two brothers enter with St. Glidas, and

There is no evidence that Perrault was ever in Brittany or that he knew of these freecoes. They are not known to have been described or published during his time. There appear to have been only two legends from that country to these frescoes could have alluded; one to Comos in the sixth century, the other to Gilles de Retz in the fifteenth. If the latter, it must have been resolves itself, which of the two stories is most likely to have been represented by these francies." It is urged with great force by those who have the question, the archaeologists, his torians and folklorists that it is more likely that they were made after Perrault wrote the story, and taken from it, than that they should have represented Comor. To have represented the former, they need have been only a hundred and fifty years old; but to have represent-

and fifty years old; but to have represented the latter, they must have been of an antiquity in conceivable. M. Rosenweig, in his article entitled Napoleonville. In the "Statisnique Archwologique de Pontity," expresses his opinion that these paintings were executed in 1704. This appears the most likely, and has been generally accepted by the archwologists and historians of that country, and this brings it after the starty was written by Pertault, several years, and even after his death.

Whatever may have moved Perrault to write his stories, and whether he was influenced thereto by the history of Gilles de Reiz, is of comparatively small moment, for while his sory does not have any way follow the truth, yet the people throughout Britany, especially in the country inhabited by Gilles de Reiz, have accepted Perrault's his tory as applying to him. The evidence in this behalf is so positive, and the telled so widespread that it can searcely be doubted. At Nantes, Poitou, Angers, and throughout Britany, the generally accepted belief on the part of the needle, high and low, ford and peasant, is that Gilles de Reiz was the real Bluebeard. M. Amzeul reports one of the charming legends told in the homely Breton language and current among the peasants, which goes far toward establishing the identity of these characters in the estimation of those people. Its translation is as follows:

"Venerable Old Man—Girls of Piece, why stoyou not go to the fees and assemblies"

"Venerable Old Man—lask your pardon, young ladies; I am a stranger here. I have just arrived from beyond the country of Trecteur and de Leon, and I know not the cause of your sadiess.

"Venerable Old Man—lask your pardon, young Girls—Ask we wep for Gwennola, who was our friend and hest beloved.

"Venerable Old Man—And what has become of Gwennola—what hes become of Gwennola—what here "Young Girls—Alas: The villain Barbe Hiero Billed all the set.

sevent. The lorie and the building sing their sweet songs. Nature is decided in her choicest garb. Gilles de Retz is no more Bluebeard is dead.

There is another legend told in La rousse's Grand Dictionnaire. Universelle. After the close of the war with Eingland Gilles de Retz there called Gilles de Laval, retired to his Chateau de Rais between Elvin and Questombert, and there began his life of gayety and pleas ure. Then the stary describes a cavalier, the found olden de Tremeac. Lord of Kreven and other places, as passing one evening the chateau of Gilles de Retz invited them to visit him in his chateau and take a gines of hypocres. He so agreeable that they prolonged their visit until nightfall, when suddents a sign of the chateau and take a gines of hypocres. He so agreeable that they prolonged their visit until nightfall, when suddents a sign of the chateau, it is archers of Gilles de Retz seized the found and then Gilles proposed to espoine the young lady. As she went floads of tears, the chanel was it in with a thousand was candles and the bell sounded fayously for the preparation of the marriage. Hanche, pale and trembling, was conducted to the first of the altar. Monseigneur Laval Gilles de Retz superity attired, his heard the plus bear rouge, took his place by her side, saving to the chaptain. "Quark Marry is now."

Hut Hanche said: "I will not have Monseigneur for my instant."

Gilles de Retz seized her in his arms and said:
"I will give to thee the most beautiful dresses and my chateau, my woods, and fields,

To thee, my chateau, my woods, and fields, and prairies."

Let me go."

To thee my bady and soul."

She "I accept. I accept. and remember thou well. Gilles de Hetz, I accept, and from this on thou wit belong to me."

Blanche was them (accepting to the story) metamorphosed and appeared as the Devil, Diable bles d'Atir, who took his place by the side of the Isron.

Blanche was then (according to the story) metamorphoses and appeared as the Devil, Diable bles of Arar, who took his place by the side of the Baron.

"Malediction" cried Gilles, but the demon, with a suister laugh said: "Gilles de Laval (Retz) God hath given these thy just deserts. Thou belongest now to Hades, and from this time on thou wearest my livery." At the same time he made a sign, and the beard, heretofore red, took on a tint of bine, and the demon continued. "Thou will never more be Gilles de Laval; thou will be Blueheard, and the most fightful of men and the most terrible for infants. Thy name will be accursed through all eternity; thy ashes, after thy death, will be delivered to the winds, while thy wicked soul will descend into the profoundest depth of Hades.

Gilles cried out that he repented, but the demon spoke of his numerous victims, of his seven wives, the corpses of whom then lay in the caves of the cheteau, and he added. The Count Odon de Tremeac, whom I accompanied under the appearance of Blanche de Herminiere, is at this moment coming from Elven with all the gentlemen of the country of Redon to revenge upon thee the death of those thou hast killed.

Then I am lost.

"And thou will of this?"

"It I have need of thy succor and thy aid."

"And thou will do this?"

"Yes, I will do it, for, living, thou canst serve me a thousand times more than when dead. And now, continued the Devil, "an revoir, Gilles de Laval and remember that from this on, thou belongest to me bedy and soul." And the blue demon disappeared in a cloud of sulphur.

"He kept his word and prevented the intervention of the gentlemen then on the way, but, from that moment, Gilles was no more known in the country by his own proper name, always under the name of "The Man with the line Beard."

This is one of the legends of the country, and, with others of the same as one technique. The wine individual, was the common property of the peasantry. Gilles de Retz was the lord proprietor of a large section of that country. He owned and o

control them in conversation with the author, when asked to fix the historic period of Huncheard, could only say it was in the long, long ago times of antiquity, possibly about the time of the French Revolution, periodre grant, perhaps before it. But with all these differences of detail, there is a singular unanimity in the stories as to the identity of Bluebeard with Gillies de Reir.

If one visits the runned chateau of Tiffauges of which there remains only the towers he will find, of he would have found a few years back an old weman, turse and guisedian for the children playing on the green sward, and guide for the occasional visitor. She was, of course, born in that neighborhood, where her ancestors had ived hundreds of years, for the country people in that part of France are notable homesusyers. This old reasont woman will recite Perraut's story of Huncheard and ten you how, and when, not where, it all stappened, will show you the tower and point out the chamber in which he conducted is sufficient in the points on the slew is victims. And also points out, high up in the class, a small door which, she says, opened into be chamber. On demand as to how she known is fact, what he reason have always built her best that for axed parents have always built her

formed by the River Craime. The country proper formed by the River Craime. The country proper formed by the River Craime. The country property for the second property for the second property of the property of the property for the summer. In the second property form the summer is seven as the sum of the property formed to see a tong design. The remed tower gives form an edge, and voices can be transmitted from side to side a tong design. By remson of the peculiar acoustics, now conversation can be carried on across the lower, as in the old hail of the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, or at the arch near the Torionia Chapel in the Church of S. dolin, Lateran, Rome. An these things have so affected the imagination of the people of the neighborhood that they begine the contrasting sharply with the residual passes.

these things have so affected the imagination of the people of the neighbarhood that they believe the tower to be haunted.

One of the variations of Perrauit's story as told by the peesants about Platanges is that fitnebeard was taken to the city of Nanies, where he was condemned to death; the indiges descent that he should be executed at the place where he had sommitted his ortness so he was taken back to Tiffanges, mared in a case, the states of which were filled with knives and sharp nails, the case was headed up and tas in Perrauit's story of "The Adiges, mared in a case, the states of which were filled with knives and sharp nails, the case was headed up and tas in Perrauit's story of "The Adiges, mared in the border of the little lake Princess's states at the top of the hill, still shown, was roiled down into the valley. When it arrived at the border of the little lake Bluebeard was dead, and according to the story. There was greaterioteing at Tiffanges at the death of such a bad man. In the little church of St. Nicholas, in the neighborhood, there was erected a monumental tomb, sald to have been in commemoration of the seven mardered wives of Bluebeard. The origin of this is lost in tradition, but there has been enough interest in folkfore to justify attention there to, and upon the abandonment of the chapel for religious purposes, this monument was transported to Nantes and instelled in the Music Archaelogique.

There are other places in the neighborhood of Nantes which commemorate the infamy of Gilles de Reiz and associate his name with that of line beard. There is a little anuedial from the Fountain Bonnet at Arion tear some of the possessions of Gilles de Reiz and the applient tradition concerning it is that a girl of the town demanded as the price of her love that hearing english and it is called by his name.

At Nantes, the nonnument erected where he was executed is called to the monument of Gilles

called by fits name.

At Names, the monument erected where he was executed its called not the monument of Gilles lie Retz, but of Buebeard. The presents say that their parents shows soul of It. "Bluebeard was burned here," and not "Gilles de Retz."

executed is called, not the monument of Gilles de Retz, but of Busebeard. The personness are that their narches always said of it, "Bluebeard was burned here," and not "Gilles de Retz.

There are similar traditions attached to the humediate beodity of many of the chatenax which belonged to him. At Machecout was shown the sword of Bluebeard, at Champtoce is a round stone high un in the wall that has received the name of "The Skull of Bluebeard." That these traditions are accepted among the people, was demonstrated to the author upon the occasion of a great fite which he attended a the town of Montague, near Trifunges on hep 24. B82, called "Cavaleade Historique". It represented, as a living picture, the visit of Charles VIII and his queen, Margaret of Ablou, to Margaret of Values and her husband, Jean de Belleville, Lord of Montague, and it is al sufficient interest to warrant a description.

The Montague station on the railway from Mantes to La Veode is about one fourth of a mile distant from the town. The hast train to arrive was at 11 A M. All the passamrers de seconded, and they are requested to take their departure for the town at one, leaving the premises about the railway station for the formation of the cavaleade. This was, accordingly, done and made course the ravidade was formed with fifty or more persons, some on horseback, some on loss, all dreased in the castion by the road into the two, where the people were assembled to witness and receive it. The King was accompanied by his great captains, Dunois, La Tre molle, Ventche, Canarra, and not least important to be unartoned here, was Gilles de Reig railed Bluebeard. The Lord of Machenoul, Pourauses and Histories Margaret of Amen, the Queen sees accompanied here, was Gilles de Reig railed to be his free and grant of the Mayoralist to be unationed here, was Gilles de Reig railed to be king was placed on the throne, his court was opened, the courters took their classes, and a grand reception was head. The author was presented in the large with decided and Appear of the first of the control o

he murdered his wives. The people will continue to believe it.

Micholet (Historie de France, vol. V., p. 72) says: "The war had changed the men into sayage beasts, " " It is sufficient to name one of whom the name alone strikes one with horror—Gilles de Retz, the original Bluebeard."

The Abbo Boussard and M. Charles Lemire have, since the author left Nantes, published volumes on the subject of Gilles de Retz. That by Lemire, entitled "Le Barbe Bleue de la Legende et de l'Histoire" (published by Ernest Leroux, l'ariso, contains an accent of Gilles de Retz under the title indicated. This author, a chevalier la Legion d'Honneur, officier de l'Instruction publique, and author of works crowned, a learned Frenchman, presumably acquinited with the circumstances just detailed, says. "Perrauli a reproduit, en 1697, un type de seigneur feodal sanguinaire, devent populaire jusque dans les hameaux les plus recutes, ce type, c'est Barbe Bleue." He avoids discussion of the identity of Buebeard with Gilles de Retz by refussing to admit doubts on the subject. He accepts the hypothesis of an established identity, and proceeds to "reconstitute him such as he was in life."

The volume of the former proceeds along the same lines and considers the probability of thes identity of the two characters as sufficiently established. CARIROU IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Reduced License Rates Bring Many Amer leans, Who Have Good Sport.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 1. - The caribon shooting season in this island is now in full swing and excellent sport is being secured by the hunt ers ranging the vast interior of the Island. In the past the excessive license fee of \$100 required from alten sportsmen practically prevented any but the rich from engaging in it, but this season the license system has been re-arranged, and one can secure a Roomse for four weeks permitting the dlling of two stags and one doe for \$40; one for six weeks, permitting the killing of three stage and one doe for \$50, and one for two months, per nitting the killing of five stags and two does for The result has been a great indux of sports

men from England, Canada and the United States. Among the American visitors was Mrs. Carza, of Germantown, Pa., who came to Bay of Islands in her own steam yacht, the Eleanor, and pent six weeks up country. She had a party of seven in all, and they took home a baggage car full of trophies in the shape of the heads, antiers and skins of the game they had slain. Mrs. Car-deza was so delighted with the scenery of the region and its sporting facilities that she had a hunting lodge built on the upper reaches of Grand Lake, a body of water 56 miles long and containing an island in the centre 22 miles in length. On this take she had the electric launch of her yacht plying during her stay, and next year she expects to spend the summer there and enjoy the salmon, grilse and trout fishing. Gov. Hoosevelt had everything arranged for a

month's visit and had telegraphed the local author

ities for licenses, guides, &c., but at the last mo-ment he found himself unable to come. His friend Col. Kuser and two others, who made up the party, came along, and had splendid sport. killing the full complement of deer pern by their licenses and getting some fine bends, one measuring six feet eight inches from the suread of the horns and showing 52 points 11. D. Munger d New York, is the first American to lease a hunting location in the island. He has secured a tract of country at Hawk's Bay, on the west coast, where he has a fine deer park as well as several streams and lakes well filled with fish. He proones to stock the streams with some American varieties of trout also, and as there are no settlers except on the coast, he expects to convert this except on the coast, he expects to convert this into a givent sporting preserve. He was induced to take this step by the fine sport he had with the deer and fishing in the more frequented portions of the island. Hoyai Phelips Carroll, came in his yacht to I as St. George, sixty miles south of Bay of Islands, early in September. He and his friends six in all, fished the streams in that region with good results. Then they visited the barrens back from the coast and made tine bags of singe, willow grouse and black dince. A further excellow grouse and black dince. section with good guides and an undisputed territory, and propose putting in two months thera. Commodore Giffard and the others of the British naval squadron in Newfoundiand wavers had splen did sport with the deer in White Bay, a region restricted to them alone, because no mailbeat touches there and they proceed up into its head waters with their cruisers. Lord Liphinstone, of the Twelfth Hussars, came out from England for the shooting season. He proposed to spend two months here and took a Beense for that period but within three weeks by has halled all his deer and he started for home just at the outbreak of war, to volunteer for service in South Africa. The caribon are no making their way from the

a were killed by as many epiconers, who have ned them in two catoes.

The colonial tovernment has framed a series of regulations to which after sportsmen as well regulations to which after sportsmen as well. is local deer hunters must conform which sail show very approximately how many caribou tre killed in a season and by whom and from comparison of these returns during the next few cears it will be seen whether more stringent enactancies will be necessary to preserve what has been called the last decent hunting ground in North America.

BRITISH ARMY REARSKINS

The Imposing Headgear That Could Be Obtained Only in America.

From the Luminon Insily Telegraph. For more than 150 years 's tall hat of fur has sen a conspicuous article of headgear in the British Army, and it was with something of a shock that people read in the papers the other day that a committee was going to sit to consider the growing scarcity of the bearskins from which are made the impossing full dress hat of the foot

guards. War Office committees on elading are dreadful things, but those that sit on hats are unatterable Everybody remembers with horror the alleged

he murdered his wives. The people will continue DAY OF THE AUTOMOBILES.

entures of Their Recent Development-First Cost and Expense of Bunning Them -Automobiles Here and Abroad-The Matter of Repairs of Much Importance.

The automobile is growing in popularity in the United States so fast, that it is probable that within a year we shall be making and using more nachine-driven carriages than any other country. One company alone which now owns all the electric cals in this city, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia and was the lessor of many of those used this number by cottagers at Newport, expects within twelve months to have 5,000 electric cabs and carriages in use, while the number of other companies prepared to manufacture automobiles is constantly increasing. The fad bids fair to exceed that for the bicycle, which brought about the establishment of many permanent factories and industries and gave a greater stimulus to the good roads movement than it had ever had before. Its lasting results will not only include a revotution in wagon building for city and suburban work, but will also involve a sull greater extension of the good roads movement.

designers of automobiles carriages has been ex-pended upon the vexing question of how to provide power and strength in engines and frames to drive the carriages over bad roads, and up steep titls. It was a difficult, in fact an almost impossible, proposition. If travel must be over bad roads one had better use a horse or go afoot In the animal mechanism is stored a surplus of energy which can be called upon at any moment and he kept in action for considerable periods. during which a horse may develop five or six horse power or a man, who is nominally rated at one eighth horse power, may do the work of a one horse-power engine. The steam boiler and engine and the electro motor may both be safely called upon to double their normal power for a few minutes at a time, but this is about the limit of expansion without increasing the weight of engines and carriage. The gasoline and petroleum engines, which so far have been the favor ttes for suburban and country work in automobiles, so constituted that they must be run at constant speeds and hence they have no surplus of power to meet emergencies. It is one of the features of the more settled designs for automobiles, as shown in the products of the last year, that all extraordinary means for meeting abnormally bad road conditions are being neglected, the only means retained for meeting change officiel and such normal resistances being the

speed changing devices. That this is wise and that the automobile of the future is to be a machine built to run over good roads, there can be no doubt, nor can there be any question that good roads will follow the extensive introduction of the road carriage. In cities, the introduction of the power truck with its consequent ten or fifteen ton weight may bring about the use of that steel tracks in the atrects for the dinary pavements are to-day hardly equal to the counding of horse trucks. It would be as dish to load up motor carriages with power to drive them over bad roads as it would be to take a 100 ton railway locomotive to run over the streets. Such an engine, although capable of drawing a 2,000 ton train on proper rails, would get stailed in a run of a few feet, even if started on city pavements. There will however, undoubtedly be plenty of types of automobiles put forth in this country within a few months with which to test this and every other theory, for the American is apt to take nothing for granted

he a dozen and a half of concerns that are actual

thirty-five or forty miles at a charging on level roads it was put at the Madison avenue and Riverside drive hills. It wouldn't go up them and then began another reconstruction which began with heavier hatteries and ended in a complete readjustment of paris. The result is a cab weighing 3,000 pounds and carrying a battery of 1,200 or 1,300 pounds weight. Some of the results in detail are interesting. One is the adoption of wooden wheels and these are displacing metal wheels of all kinds generally on automobiles except of the lightest kind. Another was the diacarding of metal body work and the use of wood and another, a serious questioning as to the value of ball or roller or other complicated bearings over the plain parallel bearing for axles. Most important of all is the conclusion of the company that there is no automobile built to-day, steam, gasoline or electric driver, that will give satisfactory service if put into ordinary unskilled cands to be both used and eared for. As a result

ewspaper by a physician, is probably guide. The table for a year showed as ful

Gasoline, 1050 litres
Lubricaling oil, 65 litres
Repairs to garinge
Repairs to machinery
Repairs to tres
Sundries
Depreciation
Tax, &cc.

During the year the carriage travelled 6.000 kilometers, or about 3.720 miles, or something more than ten miles a day. In twenty-two months the same report shows that the doctor travelled 12,000 kilometers, and that the expenses averaged about 20 cents a mile, or about \$2.25 a day. Taking out all but the actual expense for olfs and repairs, it will be seen that such a carriage, presumably capable of carrying two persons and the driver, could be operated for about \$400 a year, or if the heavier repair bill be taken out, for asset than \$100 a year. It will probably be a long time however, before the repair items can be reduced materially. As an example, one of the big concerns in this country bought a steam carriage of reputable make for a test. In three months it was in general bad remar, although it was used and cared for by a skilled mechanic, and at the end of a year it had to have a new boiler, and every piece of the original mechanism had been replaced by new in the general course of repairs. That same company started out a gasoline carriage of its own make for a trial journey. The frequency has ew in the general course gasoline carriers was ompany started out a gasoline carrier was from here to Philadelphia. The first day it was reported stalled for the night at Elizabeth with a leaking gasoline tank. The next might at was at New Brunswick, with a general toghtening up of toints needed, and so on. It was a week in getting to the course of t New Brunswick, with a general tightening up of joints needed, and so ch. It was a week in getting to Philadelphia. The attempt of Mr. and Mrs. Davis to rule from here to San Francisco is also an example. They started from here last summer. At the end of two weeks they had go to Syracuse, and were ready to quit, and when last heard from a few days ago, had got a little beyond Chicago. The automobile will have to get a lot of improvement yet before it downs the horse.

NOTEMBER'S SPLENDID RAGS.

Nature's Refutation of the Poet's Liber That the Mouth is Drear,

Although October has rarely shed her glories istic of Italy than of America. Out of the fleck less mellow than that which came flooting from the skies of mid October. But beneath that lim-October, for whether the air was mild or frosts It blew with might, drifting afar in streams of russet, gold and crimson the yet remaining splen

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

W. S. W. says: The two-handed game A says that he can meld fort, pinochie and after winning another trick, meld the double pinochie, 300 more, provided the cards forming the first pinochie are still on the table. B beta he can score 40 only for the second pinochie, and to score 300 all four pinochie cards must be laid down at once.

B is wrong. So long as the combination of lass value is scored first the cards which will increase it to the greater combination can be added to it, but if the greater is first scored, the smaller count is ost. When 800 pinochle is melded at once, the 40 for single utnochie is lost. The same principle gov-If the 40 for marriage is scored first the sequence can beadded, but if the sequence is first melded the marriage is lost.

A. E. L. says: In a two-handed game A has used the spade queen for a marriage and has used the lack of diamonds for the trump sequence. Upon taking another trick he wants to score 40 for the pinochle which is on the table. H says he cannot do this without playing some fresh card from his hand.

B is mistaken, but A should have announced when he melded the trump sequence that he had 40 on the table "to score" for the pinochle. A player having melded so kings and 40 jacks had two kings and two acks still on the table when he melded 50 queens He announced "40, 20 and 20 to score" for the pmochle and two marriages. He had, of course, to win three more tricks in order to score these melds and the cards had to be still on the table when he scored them.

Pinochie A. H. R. asys. In a two-handed game A wants 250. He wins a trick, melds double pinochis, 530, but goes on playing without declaring himself out. H wins the next four fricks, and A becomes alarmed and says he has won the game. If pays no attention to this, but takes another trick and declares himself out, saying a should have called out when he had melded the 300, and in support of this he produces a decision in The Sun, in answer to J. D. March 28, 1800.

The cases are not similar. In the decision quoted, the player who had really won the game did not declare himself out until after the second player had reached 1,000 and called game. In the case now given by A. H. R., although A did not call game when he should have done so, he still did so before Band is therefore entitled to it.

M.J. says. In a four handed game A leads a card. but before the second man plays A discovers that he has an additional mild to make. Is he in time? Again Atter A, Band C have played D finds he has an additional meld to make. Is he in time?

According to the strict rules of the game, melds are not made until the player holding them has played to the first trick and each in turn should also and then meld. This is to prevent the eldest hand from leading with a knowledge of the other bands. Careless players, who are not up in the fire points of the game, are in the haldt of making all the melds before a card is played but they must allow any person to and to his melds at any time before the first trick is turned and quitted.

J. W. J. says: In a two-handed game the cards fall in the following manner: e. 4, 7, 5. B pegs four holes for the run. A plays another of and pegs four. B then plays a trey and wants to peg eight holes—her for the run, two for thirty one and one for last card. Is this right?

B is sutitled to everything but last card. The principle is, that if thirty-one cannot be exactly reached by either player, the one playing the card that brings the count nearest to thirty-one shall core a point, but if he reaches thirty-one exactly he is evidently not entitled to score a point for coming

H. R. asks if a player in a two handed game is al-lewed to lay down four kings and four queens at ne time and count 2so for them. He is allowed to make the meld, but he can score only one part of it and must win five more tricks o score the rest of it, because the meld of 240 is really a combination of six different scores. Eighty kings, sixty queens, and four different marriages.

and for each of these six melds the player must win a trick, and the cards that he scores must be on the table when the time comes to heare them. G. H. H. says: In a three-handed game A holds four tings and four queens, with the A J 10 of tramps. How many does he meld? In the three and four-handed cames a player s allowed to make as many combinations with his cards in one meld as he could in several melds in the two-handed game. This rule allows A to meld tromp marriage, 40, trump sequence, 150, then 80 kings and on queens, and three plain soit marriages,

worth do more, or aso altogether. Hearts.—L. M. F. says. Nine people are playing hearts, each for himself. Two of the players are very close in their race for first prize, which is for fifty points up. in order to help A. a third player. C. who has no chance himself, refrains from giving A any hearts when he has the opportunity. B bets there is a rule against such favoration.

It would be impossible to make such a rule, because a player might insist that he thought it to his own interest to discard cards other than hearts, and that the favoritism was only imaginary.

D. S. says: In a four-handed game, the cards fall in the following order for the first round: 4, J. 10, 2. On the second round A plays an ace and B a trey C and D hostic ray (2 of) whereupon A plays another are. What should A and B peg? When B played the trey he was entitled to a run f three and A should peg two holes for thirty-one. There is no run for A, because a duplicate ace is reached before we can get back to the dence, which

to the card necessary to complete a run for A. W. H. H. asks if the player who has melded 130 trumps can add a new king and score for the marriage. No. Because one of the cards necessary for the

A STRANDED BUG HUNTER

USE MADE OF ONE OF THE PET AVER-SIONS OF MANKIND.

The Entomologist Who Found Himself in

New York with No Money But With Two Cases of Fine Specimens from Africa-He Utilized a Wenkness of Restaurants,

operty in his possession and yet be powerless to turn it into food and shelter to meet his iminadiate need," said the man of busin as.

New York "

"The things you mention," said the scientist would mostly necessitate simply a diplomatic interview with a dealer and would offer no enbarrassment at all. They are all bought and sold in the city, and in some of the cases the first pawnbroker would solve the difficulty. Before I take up your offer I ought to tell you what I actually did ten years ago with property which had no quoted market value and which was infinitely harder to handle than anything you have

The story is repeated with elaboration by Hom l'Association Bretonne (for the same year,

is victims.

Everything about this rain, compared with

TORE AND MORE AMERICANS NOW MAKING AND USING THEM.

Heretofore a large part of the ingenuity of the

There are to day in various parts of the United States nearly 200 concerns incorporated to manufacture automobile carriages, and besides these are scores of individuals who are dabbling with the same problem Carriage makers, bicycle makers, machine shop proprietors and many others are going into the new industry, and more others are going into the new industry. And more than \$500,000 000 in capital stocks has been authorized by law for the various corporations. In some of these concerns such as the Electric Vehicle Company of this city, which has absorbed the Pore Manufacturing Company's automobile branch, the original Electric Cab Company here, a carriage body factory and a number of other a carriage body factory and a number of other allied concerns, the capital stock runs up into many millions. In all, there are to day something is a deten and a half of concerns that are actually and to manufacture sell propelled road vehicles I various sorts. Nearly all the other concerns re said to be actively at work experimenting, and arily a week passes but that more are entitled to a added to the active list. The continental Auto-todale company. A new 88,000,000 concern, which as taken in the old established Winton Motor module to the active list. The Continental Automodule tompany, a new \$8,000,000 concern, which has taken in the old-established Winton Motor Carriage Company of Cleveland, is perhaps the second most prominent concern. Others are the Riker Electric Vehicle Company of Elizabeth, N. J. the Cleveland Machine Serve Company which sends its entire product to Europe, the Wesda Motor Vehicle Company and the American Electric Vehicle Company and the American Electric Vehicle Company both of theographic the Havine American Company of haskoms Ind. the Indiana American Company, the Stanley Manufacture and the Company of haskoms Ind. Carriage Company of Cleveland, is perhaps the second most prominent concern. Otherware the Riker Electric Vehicle Company of Fibraired, N. J., the Cleveland Machine Screw Company and Electric Vehicle Company of Fibraired, Most Vehicle Company and the American Electric Vehicle Company and the American Electric Vehicle Company and the American Electric Vehicle Company of Koome Ind. inclindation and the Vehicle Company the Stanley Manufacturing Company and the Graham Equipment Company of Hostor, the Strathmore Automobile Company of Hostor, the Strathmore Automobile Company of Ferria, Ill. the Overman Wheel Company of Company of Ferria, Ill. the Overman Wheel Company of Ferria, Ill.

the Daryes Manufacturing Company of Perris.

The recompany of Greenfield, Mass. the Leach Motor Vehicles Open and the Company of Greenfield Mass. the Leach Motor Vehicles Company of Greenfield Mass. the Leach Motor Vehicles Company of Mass. the Motor Vehicles of the Admitted Mass. The Motor Vehicles Company of Mass. The Motor Vehicles Company of

steam, gasoline or electric driver, that will give satisfactory service if put into ordinary unskilled hands to be both used and cared for. As a result the company will keep the ownership of all its output and let these with its own drivers as livery mendo, to private persons who desire them. Those let at Newport last summer brought \$150 or \$200 a month, and the prices for like service will remain about the same. Col. Pope has declared that in developing the electric pleasure carriage an evolution like that of the cab took place, and that starting with bicycle material, change after change was made, until the first commercial type carriage urned out cost \$200,000.

For those who want to own automobiles there will be plenty to choose from, with steam, gasoline, extroleum or electric motors. These range in price from \$300 for a motor cycle to \$000 or \$5,000 for a light carriage for two, and to from \$1,500 to \$5,000 for beavy rigs to carry four persons and a driver. As to the cost of operating one of these carriages, a table of expenses, recently furnished to a French newspaper by a physician, is probably a fair guide. The table for a year showed as follows.

with more reckless hand. November came to us this year clad in still splendid rags. And No vember has refuted those libels of the native poets. who, echoing the truths of their British, brethren, have called November drear and melancholy Under the refining touch of winds and rains No cember came, a sort of spiritualized October The sky was what the native poets, echoing again their British brethren, whose island skies are so often gray, are wont to call Italian, though its intense and screne blue is no more character less heavens rained the sunshine, scarcely pid dome no longer reigned the magic caim of

Nothing is more characteristic of early November than those ethereslized autumnal splendors. Here and there a maple remains like some gigantic fruit just at the perfection of mellowness, but for the most part. November's glory is a thing of shreds and patches. A bit of low meadow now and again is alive with crimwons, and no far prospect is without its dim patches of red and gold

"A man may have a great deal of valuable

"Of course," replied the scientist, "if he is on a esert island." "No," replied the other, "I mean right here in

"Well," said the scientist, "I know that as a practical person you consider me very incompe-tent, but if you will make me a present of firy dollars' worth of anything you choose, I will un-tertake to live on it for a week in any one of the six largest cities in the country."

"Vain boasting" said the business man, neg-ging his head. "Suppose I gave you fifty dellars" worth of artificial limbs or old bottles or founts a pens or dynamite or Japanese art or enything else for which the market is in a sense limited. You can take your choice of any of these are to you can give a satisfactory account of yourself at the end of the week, I will spend another filly on any sort of celebration you may designate

mentioned in your list "The extent of my hold upon the scientific world

at that time was the fact that I was known to be a laborious and conscientious collector of entoniological specimens. I had sold some specimens to leading museums, and so had, in a very small way, a business connection. Now, wandering over the face of the globe for small creatures that fly or crawl is not conducive to personal friendships, and when I got back to ; ew York after my year in Africa I found that there was not a neu who knew me to the extent of lending me \$10, "This was a pretty serious matter. My available assets consisted of two buge cases of specimens.

some of them very rare and consequently valuable, but there was not an edible locust in the lot and if there had been it would have been a smaked with arsenical preservatives that to eat it in any literal manner would have solved the situation more quickly than a healthy young scientific man of twenty five finds desirable. Vet in some war I had to eat those specimens. Of course I entered into immediate correspondence with the muse people whom I knew, telling them what I had and how they could transfer the ownership to the various institutions, but you cannot sell rare specimens to a museum as you sell peanuts in

various institutions, but you cannot sell rare specimens to a museum as you sell peanuts in front of a circus tent and I knew that if I could lay hold of ready money in six months I might consider myself reasonably fortunate.

"I had a room for which I had paid a month's rent but I was beginning to get hungry. We hast change had gone for pestage stamps, with which to keep up the interminable correspondence with curators and trustees and for two pounds of crackers. After the third meal on cruckers I took myself in hand and reassined thus. Crackers are an uninviting form of human fixed even on the African coast, where nothing else is to be procured. In a city with hundreds of restaurants they are uneatable. Moreover, there is no reason why a scientist with nearly perfect duplicate collections of African lepidopters should be reduced to a form of nourishment that becomes difficult to swallow after the second mouthful. Now have can I converting reasonable expectations to myeny into mution chops, and succulent broths said ham and eggs and other forms of civilized aliment especially tempting to a man who has been in a wilderness for nearly a year?

I recognized that my assets were in a peculiarly difficult form. There are few people whose cupidity can be excited by entemological specimens, however fine; so there were very few what would know that the two packing cases were a substantial basis for my financial expectations by taking from them any of the rare species without impairing my chances of a good market in the end. Whatever I did must be done with the less valuable specimens.

Since it was impossible to excite people's cupid.

substantial basis for my financial expectations by taking from them any of the rare's species without impairing my chances of a good market in the end. Whatever I did must be done with the less valuable specimens.

"Since it was impossible to excite people's cupidity with my stock in trade, I determined to begin at the other and of the emotions and stir up their aversion. As an entomologist I have never been able to understand the unreasonable prejudice of the rost of the world to the beautiful and interesting little creatures which have been my life study, but I have noticed that this feeling may be relied upon in a sufficiently large percentage of individuals to assume that it is universal. I have noticed, but, that this emotion is particularly strong when there is a question of food involved. A man who will composedly eat cyster crabs out of his bisque will angrily send back the tureen from which a fly has sipped. Since the only feeling of the world is general about insect seemed to be aversion, why could not this be made to do me as good service as its opposite?

"There were, I found by consulting the directory, many hundred restaurants and hotels in the city in all of which, presumably, an objection to an insect alive or dead in proximity to food would be considered perfectly reasonable. On the strength of this I determined to make these places of emericanment lend me three meals a day until was in a position to pay for them.

"How did I manage it? Well, I began at the top, In the uptown places the smallest specimen of coleopera discovered ait he edge of my dinner plate when I had nearly enten a substantial meal warranted a dignified exit from the room without any mention whatever of a check. The commoncat of my specimens did. Then I had to try the available specimens did. Then I had to try the available specimens did. Then I had to try the available specimens did. Then I had to come down to the sea difference active less remove here and a dignified exit on the attention of the head waiter and prevent the